FLAGI'TIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *flagitious.*] Wickedneſs; villany.

FLA'GON. *n. f.* [*flaccard*, Welſh; flaxe, Saxon; *flaſke*, Daniſh; *flacon*, French; *fiaſco*, Italian; *flaſca*, Spaniſh.] A veſſel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he pour'd a *flagon* of Rheniſh on my head once. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

More had ſent him by a ſuitor in Chancery two ſilver *flagons* *Bacon's Apophth.*

Did they coin piſpots, bowls, and *flagons*
Int' officers of horſe and dragoons? *Hudibras, p.* i. *cant.* 2.

His truſty *flagon*, full of potent juice,
Was hanging by, worn thin with age and uſe. *Roſcommon.*

One *flagon* walks the round, that none ſhould think
They either change, or ſtint him of his drink. *Dryd. Juv.*

FLA'GRANCY. *n. f.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.] Burning; heat; fire.

Luſt cauſeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the ſight and the touch are the things deſired, and therefore the ſpirits reſort to thoſe parts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FLA'GRANT. *adj.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, ſtirreth up *flagrant* deſires and affections, correſpondent unto that which the words contain. *Hooker, b.* v. *ſ.* 39.

2. Glowing; flushed.

See Sapho, at her toilet's greaſy taſk,
And iſſuing *flagrant* to an evening maſk:
So morning inſects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and fly-blow in the ſetting ſun. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's laſh ſtill *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*

4. Notorious; flaming.

When fraud is great, it furniſhes weapons to defend itſelf; and at worſt, if the crimes be ſo *flagrant* that a man is laid aſide out of perfect ſhame, he retires loaded with the ſpoils of the nation. *Swift.*

With equal poize let ſteddy juſtice ſway,
And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But, 'till the proofs are clear, the ſtroke delay. *Smith.*

FLAGRA'TION. *n. f.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning. *Dict.*

FLA'GSTAFF. *n. f.* [*flag* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff on which the flag is fixed.

The duke, leſs numerous, but in courage more,
On wings of all the winds to combat flies:
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,
And bloody croſſes on his *flagſtaffs* riſe. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*

FLAIL. *n. f.* [*flagellum*, Latin; *flegel*, German.] The inſtrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

Our ſoldiers, like the night owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy threſher with a *flail*,
Fell gently down as if they ſtruck their friends. *Sh. H.* VI.

When in one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy *flail* hath threſh'd the corn,
That ten day-labourers could not end,
Then lies him down the lubbar-fend. *Milton.*

In this pile ſhould reign a mighty prince,
Born for a ſcourge of wit, and *flail* of ſenſe. *Dryden.*

The dextrous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with theſe tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's ſkill in arms, nor make them leſs able in the arts of war and government. *Locke.*

The threſher, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail;
The proverb ſays, no fence againſt a *flail*. *Swift.*

FLAKE. *n. f.* [*floccus*, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears looſely held together, like a flock of wool.

O crimſon circles, like red *flakes* in the element, when the weather is hotteſt. *Sidney, b.* ii.

And from his wide devouring oven ſent
A *flake* of fire, that flushing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almoſt made aſſear'd. *Fairy Queen.*

The earth is ſometimes covered with ſnow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice. *Burn.*

Small drops of a miſling rain, deſcending through a freezing air, do each of them ſhoot into one of thoſe figured icicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and cluſtered together into ſmall parcels, which we call *flakes* of ſnow. *Grew's Coſmolog. Sacr. b.* i. *c.* 3.

Upon throwing in a ſtone the water boils for a conſiderable time, and at the ſame time are ſeen little *flakes* of ſcurf riſing up. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A ſtratum; layer; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough fleſh ſo firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys.*

A labourer in his left hand holding the head of the center-pin, and with his right drawing about the beam and teeth, which cut and tore away great *flakes* of the metal, 'till it received the perfect form the teeth would make. *Moxon.*

To FLAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies looſely connected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow;
Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy ſnow. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

FLA'KY. *adj.* [from *flake.*]

1. Looſely hanging together.

The ſilent hour ſteals on,
And *flaky* darkneſs breaks within the Eaſt. *Shakeſ. Rich.* III.

The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,
With ſparks that ſeem to ſet the world on fire. *Pope.*

Hence, when the ſnows in Winter ceaſe to weep,
And undiſſolv'd their *flaky* texture keep,
The banks with eaſe their humble ſtreams contain,
Which ſwell in Summer, and thoſe banks diſdain. *Blackm.*

2. Lying in layers or ſtrata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM. *n. f.* [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falſehood; a lye; an illuſory pretext.

A *flam* more ſenſeleſs than the rog'ry
Of old aruſpicy and aug'ry. *Hudibras, p.* ii. *cant.* 3.

'Till theſe men can prove the things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinſically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or pleas of conſcience to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam* and deluſion. *South's Sermons.*

What are moſt of the hiſtories of the world but lyes? Lyes immortalized and conſigned over as a perpetual abuſe and *flam* upon poſterity. *South's Sermons.*

FLAM. *n. f.* [from the French *flamme*, a flame.] A tranſient blaze; a ſudden exploſion of flame from fat or dripping: and ſo in Scotland transferred to any thing glozing and flaſhily illuſory.

To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. Merely cant.

For ſo our ignorance was *flamm'd*,
To damn ourſelves t' avoid being damn'd. *Hudibras, p.* iii.

God is not to be *flammed* off with lyes, who knows exactly what thou can'ſt do, and what not. *South's Sermons.*

FLA'MBEAU. n. ſ. [French.] A lighted torch.

The king ſeiz'd a *flambeau* with zeal to deſtroy. *Dryden.*

As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau* in their hands, the ſultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the houſe, find out the criminal, and put him to death. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

FLAME. *n. f.* [*flamma*, Latin; *flamme*, French.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, ſo hot as to ſhine? For bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the *flame.* *Newton's Opt.*

What *flame*, what lightning e'er
So quick an active force did bear! *Cowley.*

2. Fire.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;
The *flames* he once ſtole from thee, grant him now. *Cowley.*

3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightneſs of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaſter have the loudeſt fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*:
In both our Engliſh genius is expreſt,
Loſty and bold, but negligently dreſt. *Waller.*

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congeneal, mingling *flame* with *flame.* *Pope.*

5. Paſſion of love.

My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire
To her aſpire. *Cowley.*

Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove
All the extremities of love. *Cowley.*

No warning of th' approaching *flame*;
Swiftly like ſudden death it came:
I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

To FLAME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhine as fire; to burn with emiſſion of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire your city is ready to *flame* in, with ſuch weak breath as this? *Shakeſp.*

He ſell *flaming* through th' ethereal ſky
To bottomleſs perdition. *Milton.*

Hell all around
As one great furnace *flam'd.* *Milton.*

2. To ſhine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain ſpread,
Now ſtreak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chuſing ſable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of paſſion.

FLAMECO'LOURED. *adj.* [*flame* and *colour.*] Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis ſtrong, and it does indifferent well in *flamecoloured* ſtockings. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man of a fierce and cholerick aſpect, in a *flamecoloured* garment. *Peacham.*

FLA'MEN. n. ſ. [Latin.] A prieſt; one that officiates in ſolemn offices.

Then firſt the *flamen* taſted living food;
Next his grim idol ſmear'd with human blood. *Pope.*

FLAMMA'TION.

FLAMMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of ſetting on flame.

White or cryſtalline arſenick, being artificial, and ſublimed with ſalt, will not endure *flammation.* *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

FLAMMAB'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*flamma*, Latin.] The quality of admitting to be ſet on fire.

In the ſulphur of bodies torrified, that is, the oily, fat and unctuous parts, conſiſt the principles of *flammability.* *Brown.*

FLA'MMEOUS. *adj.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of flame; reſembling flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body. *Brown.*

FLAMMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*flammifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS. *adj.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Latin.] Vomiting out flame. *Dict.*

FLA'MY. *adj.* [from *flame.*]

1. Inflamed; burning; flaming.

My thoughts impriſon'd in my ſecret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do iſſue oft in ſound. *Sidney, b.* ii.

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital ſpirits of living creatures are a ſubſtance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FLANK. *n. ſ.* [*flanc*, French, according to *Menage*, from λαγών; more probably from *latus*, Latin.]

1. That part of the ſide of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly ſhall be eminent by ſhadowing the *flank.* *Peach.*

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.

He ſaid, and, pois'd in air, the jav'lin ſent:
Through Paris ſhield the forceful weapon went,
His corſlet pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his *flank* deſcends. *Pope.*

3. The ſide of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and ſmall ſhot thundered and ſhowered upon our men from the rampier in front, and from the gallies that lay at ſea in *flank.* *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The other half of the battle, and the whole *flank* of the rear, was cloſed by the carriages. *Hayward.*

Gray was appointed to ſtand on the left ſide, in ſuch ſort as he might take the *flank* of the enemy. *Hayward.*

To right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retir'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the oppoſite face, the flank and the curtain. *Harris.*

To FLANK. *v. a.*

1. To attack the ſide of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be poſted ſo as to overlook or command any paſs on the ſide; to be on the ſide.

With fates averſe, againſt their king's command,
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they ſtand,
And *flank* the paſſage. *Dryden's Æn.*

By the rich ſcent we found our perfum'd prey,
Which, *flank'd* with rocks, did cloſe in covert lay. *Dryden.*

FLA'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *flank.*] A fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to the aſſault.

The Turks, diſcouraged with the loſs of their fellows, and ſore beaten by the Spaniards out of their *flankers*, were enforced to retire. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To FLA'NKER. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*gwlanen*, Welch, from *gwlan*, wool, *Davies.*] A ſoft nappy ſtuff of wool.

I cannot anſwer the Welch *flannel.* *Shakeſpeare.*

FLAP. *n. ſ.* [lœppe, Saxon.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and looſe, faſtened only by one ſide.

There is a peculiar proviſion for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larinx, which hath an open cavity for the admiſſion of the air. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Some ſurgeons make a crucial inciſion, upon the ſuppoſition that the wound will more eaſily heal by turning down the *flaps.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and looſe.

3. [A diſeaſe in horſes.]

When a horſe is ſaid to have the *flaps*, you may perceive his lips to be ſwelled on both ſides of his mouth; and that which is in the bliſters is like the white of an egg: you muſt, to cure it, cut ſome flaſhes with a knife, and rub it once with ſalt, and it will cure. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took ſanctuary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle *flapt* off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, that ſtinks and ſtings. *Pope.*

2. To move with a flap or noiſe made by the ſtroke of any thing broad.

The dira *flapping* on the ſhield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, diſheartened him in the duel. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

With fruitleſs toil
Flap ſilmy pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid ſhackles bound. *Philips.*

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And ſhrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing. *Tickell.*

To FLAP. *v. n.*

1. To ply the wings with noiſe.

'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

When ſuffocating miſts obſcure the morn,
Let thy worſt wig, long us'd to ſtorms, be worn;
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
Beneath his *flapping* hat ſecures his hair. *Gay's Trivia.*

FLA'PDRAGON. *n. ſ.*

1. A play in which they catch raiſins out of burning brandy, and, extinguiſhing them by cloſing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

To FLA'PDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſwallow; to devour.

But to make an end of the ſea *flapdragoned* it. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

FLA'PEARED. *adj.* [*flap* and *ear.*] Having looſe and broad ears.

A whorſeſon, beetleheaded, *flapeared* knave. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FLARE. *v. n.* [from *flederen*, to flutter, Dutch, *Skinner*; perhaps accidentally changed from *glare.*]

1. To flutter with a ſplendid ſhow.

She ſhall be looſe enrob'd,
With ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To glitter with tranſient luſtre.

Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A ſtrong regard and awe; but ſpeech alone
Doth vaniſh like a *flaring* thing,
And in the ear, not conſcience, ring. *Herbert.*

3. To glitter offenſively.

When the ſun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams, me, goddeſs, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milton.*

4. To be in too much light.

I cannot ſtay
Flaring in ſunſhine all the day. *Prior.*

FLASH. *n. ſ.* [φλὸξ, *Minſhew.*]

1. A ſudden, quick, tranſitory blaze.

When the croſs blue lightning ſeem'd to open
The breaſt of heav'n, I did preſent myſelf
Ev'n in the aim and very *flaſh* of it. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

We ſee a *flaſh* of a piece is ſeen ſooner than the noiſe is heard. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 210.

One with a *flaſh* begins, and ends in ſmoak;
The other out of ſmoak brings glorious light. *Roſcommon.*

And as Ægeon, when with heaven he ſtrove,
Defy'd the forky lightning from afar,
At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And *flaſh* for *flaſh* returns, and fires for fires. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Sudden burſt of wit or merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your ſongs? your *flaſhes* of merriment, that were wont to ſet the table in a roar? *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Wicked men prefer the light *flaſhes* of a wanton mirth, which for a while ſuſpend reflection, and hide the ſinner from himſelf, to ſuch diſcourſes as awaken conſcience. *Rogers.*

3. A ſhort tranſient ſtate.

The Perſians and Macedonians had it for a *flaſh.* *Bacon.*

4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH. *v. n.*

1. To glitter with a quick and tranſient flame.

This ſalt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to *flaſh* divers times almoſt like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. To burſt out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour
He *flaſhes* into one groſs crime or other,
That ſets us all at odds. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

They *flaſh* out ſometimes into an irregular greatneſs of thought. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To FLASH. *v. a.* To ſtrike up large bodies of water from the ſurface.

With his raging arms he rudely *flaſh'd*
The waves about, and all his armour ſwept,
That all the blood and filth away was waſh'd. *Fairy Queen.*

If the ſea-water be *flaſhed* with a ſtick or oar, the ſame caſteth a ſhining colour, and the drops reſemble ſparkles of fire. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

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